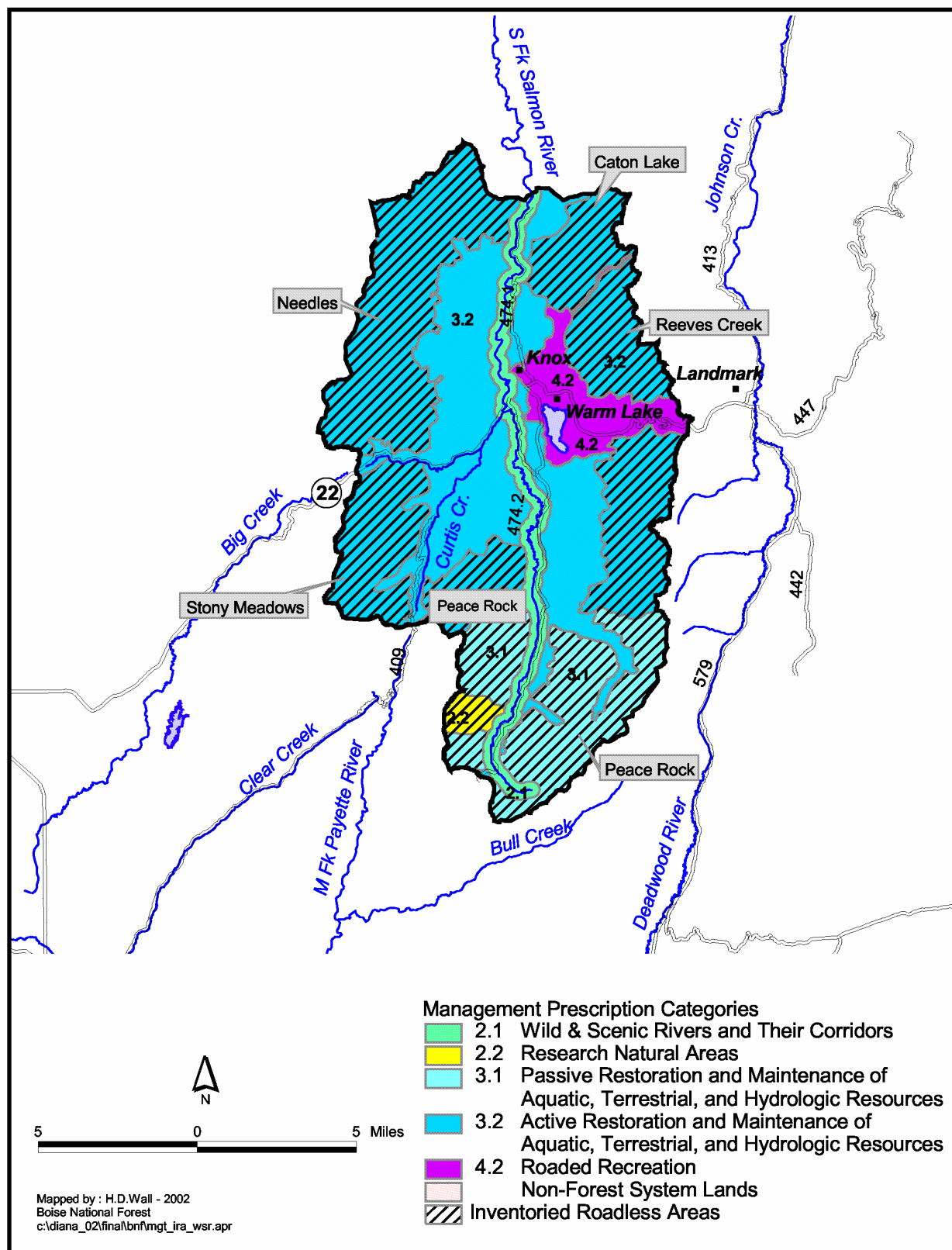


Management Area 19 - Warm Lake Location Map



Management Area 19

Warm Lake

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 19 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
1.2 – Recommended Wilderness	Trace
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	1
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	16
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	76
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	7

General Location and Description - Management Area 19 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest near Warm Lake in the upper South Fork Salmon River drainage (see map, opposite page). The area lies in Valley County, and is part of the Cascade Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 103,600 acres, almost all of which are administered by the Forest Service. The area is bordered by Boise National Forest to the east, south, and west, and by Payette National Forest to the north. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been dispersed and developed recreation, fish habitat restoration, timber management, and livestock grazing.

Access - The main access to the area is by the paved Warm Lake Road (Forest Highway 22) from Cascade. Other access routes through the area include the South Fork Salmon River Road (Forest Road 474), Forest Road 579 from Warm Lake to Landmark, Forest Road 478 up Rice Creek, and Forest Road 409 up Curtis Creek. The density of classified roads in the management area is an estimated 1.5 miles per square mile, as over half the area is roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.6 and 1.9 miles per square mile. Trails provide access to portions of the roadless areas, and other portions are relatively inaccessible.

Special Features – Prominent landmarks in this area include Warm Lake, the South Fork Salmon River, Vulcan Hot Springs, Rice Peak, and Thunderbolt Mountain. The Back Creek Research Natural Area (1,368 acres) preserves a representation of subalpine fir habitat types. The South Fork Salmon River system has significant spawning and rearing habitat for threatened chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout. An estimated 52 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Caton Lake, Reeves Creek, Peace Rock, Stony Meadows, and Needles Roadless Areas.

A portion of one suitable Wild and Scenic River, the South Fork Salmon River, falls within the management area. The South Fork Salmon River has one segment in this management area with a classification of Recreational. This segment is an estimated 27.5 miles, with an estimated river

corridor area of 8,100 acres. The South Fork is considered suitable for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fisheries, cultural resources, and ecological/botanical values.

The Payette and Boise National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Suitability Study Report (FEIS Appendix J), completed to address the suitability of South Fork Salmon River for nationally recognized Wild and Scenic River status, concluded that South Fork Salmon River is suitable for designation. Recommended classifications are Recreational for Segment 1 and Wild for Segment 2.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and in Valley County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management activities. There are ambient air monitors located within the airshed in McCall and Garden Valley to evaluate current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth and Hells Canyon Wildernesses are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter within the county were fugitive dust from unpaved roads, wildfire, and prescribed fire. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was very low in Valley County (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 5,000 feet on the South Fork Salmon River to 8,696 feet atop Rice Peak. Management Area 19 falls primarily within the Upper South Fork Salmon River Subsection, and includes minor portions of the Salmon River Canyonlands and Fitsum Peak Glaciated Lands Subsections. The main geomorphic landforms are glaciated ridges and headlands, depositional lands, and fluvial mountain slopes. Slope gradients average between 5 to 20 percent in the depositional lands, between 40 to 75 percent in the ridges and headlands, and between 40 to 60 percent in the fluvial mountain slopes. The surface geology is Idaho batholith granitics. Soils generally have low to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings are all low (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being low (see table below). In some locations, roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation in roaded areas have resulted in accelerated erosion, stream channel modification, and streambank degradation.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
0	0	7	0	2	5	0	5	2	6	7	0

The management area is in the Warm Lake and Upper South Fork Salmon River Watersheds of the South Fork Salmon River Subbasin, which drains north into the Salmon River Basin. The major streams in the area are the South Fork Salmon River and its tributaries, Sixbit, Trail, Curtis, and Rice Creeks. Warm Lake is the largest lake in the management area. The Forest Service currently has a water right from the State of Idaho for regulating the water level of Warm Lake. A small dam structure exists at the lake outlet. Several high mountain lakes occur in the watershed, including Curtis, Rice, Bear Creek, and Roaring Lakes. Subwatershed Water Quality Integrity ratings vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table above). Some locations have localized impacts from wildfire, roads, and timber harvest that have resulted in minor increases in sediment and nutrient levels. All of the subwatersheds within this area except Warm Lake Creek were listed in 1998 as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The pollutant of concern was sediment. In addition, the management area is within a TMDL-assigned subbasin.

The management area has designated critical habitat for chinook salmon. Warm Lake has been stocked with westslope cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, lake trout, and kokanee salmon. Bull trout also occur. Important spawning, rearing, and migratory habitats for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout (all Threatened species) occur in the South Fork Salmon River and many of its tributaries. Native westslope cutthroat trout, redband trout, and introduced brook trout are also present. Chinook spawn and rear in the Warm Lake Creek, Dollar Creek, Tyndall-Stolle, Upper SF Salmon River, and Curtis Creek subwatersheds. Redband trout occur in the Two-bit-Roaring and Warm Lake Creek subwatersheds. Numerous improvements have been made to enhance water quality and fish habitat conditions over the past ten years. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to limiting fish habitat factors in this area, including elevated fine sediment and poor pool habitat. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species. The Curtis Creek and Sixbit Creek subwatersheds have been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

Vegetation - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir and grand fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid-elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of grand fir, Douglas-fir, and subalpine fir, with pockets of persistent lodgepole pine and aspen. Forest communities of subalpine fir and whitebark pine are found in the upper elevations, interspersed with cliffs and talus slopes.

An estimated 8 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups. The main vegetation groups in the area are Cool Moist Douglas-fir (1 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (10 percent), Dry Grand Fir (4 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (6 percent), Cool Moist Grand Fir (12 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (34 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (22 percent).

Cool Moist Douglas-fir is functioning at risk due to the exclusion of fire and the downward trend of aspen that is associated with the vegetative type. Cool Dry Douglas-fir is functioning at risk due to exclusion of fire and outbreaks of Douglas-fir beetles. This group lacks an aspen component, and fires are producing uncharacteristic effects.

The Dry Grand Fir and Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and earlier logging practices that removed seral species. This has led to an overstory and understory that is heavy to grand fir. Potential for spruce budworm is high in the grand fir. Down woody debris and snags are lacking in previously harvested areas. Cool Moist Grand Fir is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and impacts from past timber harvest. This has created areas deficient of snags and large woody debris, shortages of the large tree component, loss of larch and seral species, and a dense understory of grand fir.

Warm Dry Subalpine Fir is functioning properly. Persistent Lodgepole Pine is functioning at risk due to the exclusion of fire and the associated lack of seedling/sapling stages, and the high risk of mountain pine beetle attacking the large even-aged stands that are older and lack vigor.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in some locations due to impacts from grazing that have reduced the willow component, and the presence of exotic plant species. Localized areas lack down woody debris and snags due to fires, past harvest treatments, and firewood gathering.

Botanical Resources – Idaho douglasia and giant helleborine orchid, current Region 4 Sensitive species, occur in this management area. Also, proposed Sensitive species in the area include Kellogg's bitterroot, podgrass, white beakbrush, and bulb-bearing water hemlock. Buxbaum's sedge is a Region 4 Watch species also known from this management area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants - Spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed occur in the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 21 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species. The main weed of concern is spotted knapweed, which is currently found in scattered populations throughout the area. Warm Lake is susceptible to invasion from Eurasian water milfoil.

The Two Bit-Roaring subwatershed has an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from road-related activities in this area.

Wildlife Resources - Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests along the South Fork Salmon River provide habitat for white-headed woodpecker and flammulated owl, and winter range deer and elk. The area around Warm Lake is moose winter range. Douglas-fir and grand fir forests at lower and mid elevations provide habitat for Region 4 sensitive species, goshawk and great gray owl. High-elevation forests provide habitat for boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, wolverine, lynx, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Wolves frequent the area, and this area is part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. Bald eagles use the Warm Lake area and portions of the South Fork Salmon River. The area provides

many habitats for migratory landbirds. Terrestrial wildlife habitat is functioning at risk. In managed areas, roads and harvest units have altered some wildlife corridors, routes, and patterns, and timber harvest and fuelwood gathering have reduced snags and large woody debris. In unmanaged areas, fire exclusion has created dense stands that are at increasing risk to uncharacteristic fire.

Recreation Resources - The Warm Lake is a popular year-round destination for water-oriented recreation. Forest Service developed sites include three campgrounds, a boat ramp, a picnic area, and a swimming area. Privately owned or operated sites include lodges, summer homes, and organization camps. Dispersed recreation and includes hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, ATV use, snowmobiling, motorbiking, and horseback riding. Several hot springs occur along the SFSR corridor. Users in this area come from Cascade and Long Valley to the west, and Boise and Treasure Valley to the south. The area is primarily in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 25. Most trails in the area are open to motorbikes. One rental cabin exists at Stolle Meadows, and Rice Peak Lookout is being developed for rental use. Current recreation special uses include outfitter and guide operations, recreation residence tracts (Paradise Valley and Warm Lake), the Warm Lake and North Shore lodges, the Marantha and Ore-Ida organizational camps, and recreation events.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Ethnic Heritage, Agriculture, Mining, Public Land Management, and Recreation. Documented Nez Perce camps existed along the South Fork of the Salmon River and at Warm Lake. These camps were used well into the historic period and the area remains important to the Nez Perce people. Knox Ranch supplied miners on their way to the Thunder Mountain mining district in the 1890s. Knox Ranch is one of the oldest agricultural sites on the Forest. Historic properties associated with the Knox operations include several historic burials and the Billy Cline Cabin. In 1916, the Forest Service converted Cline's cabin to a ranger station. Stolle Guard Station, established in 1907, was originally known as the South Fork Ranger Station. The CCC maintained a summer camp at Warm Lake and a spike camp at Stolle Meadows. CCC crews replaced the structures at Stolle Guard Station with new ones, and built new campgrounds and roads in the area. They also built a new lookout on Rice Peak, originally known as Blue Point.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 90,100 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 4,800 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 1 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPC 4.2, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Past timber management activity has occurred in scattered areas. One large salvage sale (Thunderbolt) occurred in this management area in 1996. This action did not construct any new permanent roads but it did fund multiple watershed restoration projects. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, and poles are also collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - Grazing is limited to recreational and administrative stock. Management Area 19 provides an estimated 53 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent less than 1 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - This area is open for mining activities and prospecting. The potential for locatable minerals is low to unknown. The potential for geothermal resources is high in the SFSR corridor and moderate elsewhere. The potential for other leasable minerals is low to unknown. The potential for common variety mineral materials is unknown.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire has been used to reduce fuels in the Warm Lake summer homes area. Large wildfires in the last 15 years include the Thunderbolt Fire in 1994 and the Warm Lake Complex in 1989. Since 1989, an estimated 19 percent of the management areas has been burned by wildfires. Portions of the management area are in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area.

Warm Lake is a National Fire Plan community, and Warm Lake Creek subwatershed is considered a wildland-urban interface area due to private development adjacent to the Forest. This subwatershed is also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 24 percent lethal, 65 percent mixed¹ or 2, and 11 percent non-lethal. An estimated 10 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 43 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - Special-use authorizations include utility corridors to private inholdings, water systems, and a designated utility corridor containing the Emmett-Stibnite power transmission line. The Cabin Creek designated communications site is located within the management area.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	1901	Management actions, including wildland fire use and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Vegetation Standard	1902	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	1903	No new motorized or mechanical uses will be allowed, except where these uses must be allowed in response to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty.
	Recreation Standard	1904	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	Road Standard	1905	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	1906	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	1907	Manage the South Fork Salmon River to its Recreational classification standards, and preserve its free-flowing status and ORVs until the river is formally designated by Congress or released from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River candidate.
	Vegetation Guideline	1908	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1909	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1910	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1911	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Road Standard	1912	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To maintain the values for which the RNA was established.
	Fire Guideline	1913	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	1914	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1915	Mechanical vegetative treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Fire Standard	1916	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	Road Standard	1917	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1918	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	1919	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1920	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	1921	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1922	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.2	Recreation Objective	1923	Within the area identified as 4.2 MPC, manage and design actions to promote, maintain, or enhance the scenic, wildlife viewing, and solitude values in a developed recreation setting.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Road Standard	1924	<p>New roads and landings shall be located outside of RCAs in the MPC 4.2 portion of the Warm Lake Management Area downstream of Warm Lake unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. <p>An exception to this standard is where construction of new roads in RCAs is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).</p>
	Road Standard	1925	<p>New roads shall not be built in the MPC 4.2 portion of the management area downstream of Warm Lake except to replace existing roads in RCAs or directly repair human-caused damage to TEPC fish habitat in streams, unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats.</p>
	Road Standard	1926	<p>In areas within MPC 4.2, downstream of Warm Lake, do not reopen classified roads in Level 1 maintenance status or Level 2 roads that have become impassable unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, reopening these roads for use shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, reopening these roads shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. <p>Where reopening these roads cannot meet these constraints, consider decommissioning. An exception to this standard is where reopening Level 1 or 2 classified roads is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).</p>

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Vegetation Guideline	1927	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
MPC 4.2	Fire Guideline	1928	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1929	Improve water quality by reducing road- and trail-related accelerated sediment delivery to the South Fork Salmon River and its tributaries.
	Objective	1930	Assist in de-listing the South Fork of Salmon River drainage from the State of Idaho's impaired water-bodies list by applying appropriate and active watershed restoration to reduce sediment, the identified pollutant source.
	Objective	1931	Improve streambank stability in the Stolle Meadows area by restoring and maintaining cutbank and fillslope stability structures on Stolle Road, and by revegetating banks with native species as needed.
	Objective	1932	Restore aquatic and riparian habitats in the South Fork Salmon River and its tributaries by reducing streambank instability or accelerated sediment resulting from existing roads and other disturbances.
	Objective	1933	Restore habitat for salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and native salmonids in Sixbit and Curtis Creek subwatersheds by reducing the road-related sediment delivery to streams and potential fish migration barriers.
	Objective	1934	Reduce impacts to Warm Lake by reducing sediment delivery and nutrient sources around the lake and by monitoring the water quality.
Vegetation	Objective	1935	Restore the early seral aspen component in the forested vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A, to improve wildlife habitat and visual quality.
	Objective	1936	Restore Warm Lake Creek Meadow by rejuvenating the willow age class structure lost due to absence floods and fire.
	Objective	1937	Restore meadow composition and vegetation diversity by reducing conifer density.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1938	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Idaho douglasia, Kellogg's bitterroot, giant helleborine orchid, podgrass, white beakbrush, and bulb-bearing water hemlock to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1939	Reduce spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed within rare plant occupied and potential habitat.
	Objective	1940	Consider establishing areas adjacent to Warm Lake and Tule Lake as Botanical Special Interest Areas due to the presence of unique wetland habitats and plant species of concern.
	Objective	1941	Evaluate the need for a management plan for the special botanical areas adjacent to Warm Lake and Tule Lake, and develop a plan if needed.
	Objective	1942	Evaluate areas adjacent to hot springs to determine needed measures to protect sensitive plant species associated with hot springs.
	Standard	1943	Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Idaho douglasia to maintain or restore populations and habitat of this species.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Non-native Plants	Objective	1944	Develop or incorporate measures to reduce the likelihood of noxious weed establishment, with special emphasis on spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed.
	Objective	1945	Develop preventive measures to reduce the likelihood of Eurasian water milfoil establishment in Warm Lake.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	1946	Evaluate and reduce, if needed, impacts to wildlife from motorized trails within the roadless areas.
	Objective	1947	Maintain or provide nesting habitat for the bald eagle adjacent to Warm Lake.
	Objective	1948	Restore the large, seral species tree component in the Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine potential vegetation group to improve flammulated owl and white-headed woodpecker habitat.
	Objective	1949	Evaluate and limit, if needed, activities that could disturb wolverines at potential denning sites within this management area.
Recreation Resources	Objective	1950	Manage the late summer elevation of Warm Lake to provide adequate water depths at the majority of boat docks around the lake so long as actions are consistent with State of Idaho water law, the needs of various aquatic, water, and riparian resources, and other transportation and recreation facilities.
	Objective	1951	Provide interpretive sites for watchable wildlife and other resources in the Warm Lake area to enhance visitor education and recreation opportunities.
	Objective	1952	Evaluate the trail system around Rice Peak Lookout for recreational opportunities, trail status, and improvement of stream crossings.
	Objective	1953	Improve dispersed recreation management in the South Fork/Warm Lake Basin, south of Penny Spring, to reduce impacts and potential degradation to vegetation, soil, and water resources from recreation use.
	Objective	1954	Continue to coordinate with Valley County and Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation on the grooming of snowmobile trails.
	Objective	1955	Monitor off-road and off-trail ORV use, and enforce existing travel restrictions to reduce recreation impacts to wildlife, soil, and water resources.
	Objective	1956	Improve Rice Peak Lookout for possible inclusion in the cabin rental system.
	Objective	1957	Relocate or reconstruct the Lodgepole/Boulder Creek Trail (108) where it passes through wet meadows to avoid or reduce impacts on the meadows.
	Objective	1958	Relocate and repair segments of the Rock Creek Trail to established Forest system trail standards.
	Objective	1959	Continue use by recreation residences within established recreation residence tracts.
	Objective	1960	Continue the current use of National Forest System lands by organization camps (Maranatha, Ore-Ida) and lodges (North Shore, Warm Lake) until the term of their current authorizations expire. Continued use will be evaluated prior to expiration.
	Objective	1961	Continue to use and administer, as needed, the special-use permits for organizational camps and the Warm Lake and North Shore Lodges.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																				
Recreation Resources	Objective	1962	<p>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th><th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th></tr><tr><th>Summer</th><th>Winter</th></tr><tr><td>Retention</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi -Primitive Non-Motorized</td><td>33%</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi -Primitive Motorized</td><td>11%</td><td>77%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>19%</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>34%</td><td>9%</td></tr></table> <p>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</p>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Retention	3%	3%	Semi -Primitive Non-Motorized	33%	2%	Semi -Primitive Motorized	11%	77%	Roaded Natural	19%	9%	Roaded Modified	34%	9%
	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area																					
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Roaded Natural	19%	9%																					
Roaded Modified	34%	9%																					
	Standard	1963	Camping by the general public will be limited to developed campsites within the “Fire Discharge Closure Area” surrounding Warm Lake.																				
	Standard	1964	<p>The following standards apply to management of the Warm Lake and Paradise Valley Recreation Residence tracts:</p> <p>a) The total square footage of above ground development or footprint (including all buildings, decks, driveways, walkways, etc.) will not exceed 20 percent of overall lot square footage. Existing development footprints exceeding this standard are authorized.</p> <p>b) Allowable square footage for all authorized buildings on each lot will not exceed a total of 2,500 square feet. Existing square footages exceeding this standard are authorized.</p> <p>c) New off lot development (except boat docks and septic systems) will not be authorized. Existing off lot development is authorized and will be included in footprint and square footage calculations.</p> <p>d) No new two-story buildings or second story additions (except lofts) will be authorized. Existing buildings with a second story are authorized.</p> <p>e) All buildings, including outbuildings, will be of wood construction and match existing materials.</p> <p>f) Earth tone colors that blend with the natural surroundings and correspond with the color of other buildings on the lot will be used on building construction, reconstruction, addition, or remodel.</p> <p>g) Plans for building construction, reconstruction, addition, or remodel will follow the requirements of the programmatic agreement between the Boise National Forest and Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.</p> <p>h) Additional individual dock locations will not be authorized.</p>																				

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Recreation Resources	Guideline	1965	<p>The following guidelines apply to management of the Warm Lake and Paradise Valley Recreation Residence tracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Manage lots to include no more than one main cabin, storage shed, deck, garage, and outhouse. All above ground development should be within the permitted lot and listed in the permit. b) Plans for new or reconstructed outhouses should include vault style construction. Existing pit toilets should be retrofitted with vaults or removed within 5 years. As cabin septic systems fail, they should be upgraded to meet existing codes. c) Recreation residence permit holders desiring to maintain the historic integrity of their permitted structures should follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and/or Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Structures. d) Landscaping of lots (including lawn art, bird and animal feeders, name signs, and etc.) should blend with natural surroundings and consist of native plants. Only native grasses, flowers, shrubs, or trees should be planted. Existing non-native plants should be removed within 1 year. e) A boat dock management plan should be developed to address at a minimum: construction specifications, square footage, lake intrusion, materials, floatation encapsulation, and anchoring. Emphasis should be placed on group or community docks.
Cultural Resources	Objective	1966	Maintain the NHRP status of eligible properties, specifically prehistoric sites on the SFSR, Knox Ranch, Rice Peak Lookout, and Stolle Meadows Guard Station.
	Objective	1967	Determine the historical significance of permitted recreational residence cabins, lodges, and organizational camps. Emphasize the retention of the historic character.
	Objective	1968	Conduct an inventory to identify historic trails and properties. Provide interpretive materials for the public using these trails.
	Objective	1969	Monitor the conditions of National Register eligible properties in the management area.
	Objective	1970	Nominate Knox Ranch, Stolle Meadows Guard Station, and Rice Peak Lookout to the NRHP. Complete the restoration of Knox Ranch and make the site available to the public. Develop a management plan to protect the historic character of these facilities.
Tribal Rights and Interests	Objective	1971	Continue operating under and update as needed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Nez Perce Tribe.
Fire Management	Objective	1972	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing the Inventoried Roadless Areas in the southern portion of the management area. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	1973	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to the Warm Lake wildland-urban interface area and Forest Service administrative sites to reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	1974	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Guideline	1975	Coordinate with the Payette NF to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	1976	Continue to coordinate with and administer a special-use permit to Idaho Department of Fish and game for operation of rearing and spawning ponds in Stolle Meadows.
	Objective	1977	Continue to coordinate with and provide a special-use permit to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the fish trap, and rearing and spawning ponds in Stolle Meadows.
	Objective	1978	Continue to administer a special-use permit to Valley County for the trash transfer station near Warm Lake.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	1979	Evaluate passenger vehicle access needs to consider converting roads no longer needed for passenger vehicles to ORV trails.
	Objective	1980	Provide fire crew housing at Warm Lake project camp to help meet National Fire Plan objectives.
	Objective	1981	Maintain Thunderbolt Lookout and trail access.
	Objective	1982	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Two Bit-Roaring subwatershed. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
Scenic Environment	Standard	1983	Meet the visual quality objectives as represented on the Forest VQO Map, and where indicated in the table below as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

Sensitive Travel Route Or Use Area	Sensitivity Level	Visual Quality Objective								
		Fg			Mg			Bg		
		Variety Class			Variety Class			Variety Class		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Warm Lake, Warm Lake developed recreation sites and summer homes	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	PR	PR	M
Warm Lake Highway	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
South Fork Salmon River	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 474 to Rice Creek	1	R	PR	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 409	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 467	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 103, 105	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Trails 014, 072, 084	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 086, 091, 104, 108	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 109, 112, 150, 161	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Paradise Valley summer homes	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	PR	PR	M

Warm Lake

